

Amendments to the Specifications:

Please replace paragraph beginning at Page 1, line 5 with the following amended paragraph:

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/954,420 filed September 17, 2001 that matured into U.S. Patent No. 6,691,411 and a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/229,533 filed August 28, 2002 that matured into U.S. Patent No. 6,675,406 which was a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/953,724 filed June 13, 2000, (now abandoned).

Please add the following new paragraph at page 4, line 32, after Fig. 7.

Fig. 8 is a flow chart of a method for conducting a fluid leak test on a fluid system.

Please replace paragraph beginning at page 7, line 10, with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to Fig. 6, when installing the waste water drain ~~2829~~, the method begins by inserting a generally L-shaped drain pipe 16A through a drain hole 18A on the bottom wall 26 of the bathtub 10. The drain pipe 16A has both an upper end 20A and an inner end 22A. The upper end terminates in an annular flange 24A and in one embodiment is covered by a membrane 26A.

Membrane 26A in one embodiment is a flat planar membrane of continuous construction that dwells in a single plane. Also,

near the upper end 20A of the drain pipe 16A is a threaded portion 28A. The drain pipe 16A is inserted into the drain hole 18A, such that the annular flange 24A rests on the bottom wall 26 of the bathtub 10. A sealant material is placed on a lower surface of the annular flange 24A for securing the annual flange to the bottom wall 12 of the bathtub 10.

Please replace paragraph beginning at page 8, line 4, with the following amended paragraph:

Once the drain closure 36A is installed, a cover 40A can be placed on the flange 24A of the upper end ~~22A~~ 20A of the drain pipe 16A. In the preferred embodiment, the cover 40A frictionally engages the flange 24A.

Please replace paragraph beginning at page 8, line 8, with the following amended paragraph:

Then, a drain closure 36A is installed into the upper end 20A of the drain pipe 16A. The drain closure 36A can be of any conventional type, including lift and turn, foot actuated, or PUSH-PULL™ closures. Likewise, a PRESFLO™ drain closure such as the one described in U.S. Patent No. 4,457,030 by Burry can be installed. Crossbars can be snapped into the upper end 20A of the drain pipe ~~26A~~ 16A to assist in securing the drain closure 36A depending upon the type of drain closure used. The ability to snap in the crossbars minimizes the difficulty in repairing stripped out threads used in some conventional drain closures.

Please replace paragraph beginning at page 9 line 7, with the following amended paragraph:

With reference to Fig. 5, having determined that there are no leaks, the water is purged from the system. The plumber can then approach overflow port 30, and by using a cutting device 100, such as a knife of any other sharp object, cuts ~~102~~ 82 can be made in the diaphragm 80. This can be quickly and easily done without disassembling any of the structure of overflow pipe fitting 60. Any valve linkage elements required may be installed through cuts 82, and any cap or cover for the overflow port 30 may be placed over the overflow pipe 62 end portion 66.

Please add the following new paragraphs at page 9, beginning at line 25.

Fig. 8 shows a flow chart of a method for conducting a fluid leak test on a fluid system comprising a bathtub 20 which has a bottom 26 and adjacent and end wall 24, and an overflow port 30 in an end wall 24 with the bottom 26 having a waste water drain 29, and with the overflow port 30 and the waste water drain 29 being in communication with a primary drain system 34A. The steps comprise sealing a thin diaphragm 80, 26A over the overflow port 30 and the waste water drain 29 as shown in box 110. Then, charging the primary drain system 34A with fluid to conduct the leakage test as shown in box 112. The next step involves purging the primary drain system 34A of fluid, as shown in box 114. The step shown in box 116 involves opening the diaphragms 26A, 80 to thereafter permit the flow of fluid

through the overflow port 30 and the waste water drain 29. The final step is wherein the diaphragms 26A, 80 are opened by physically cutting them open to permit fluid flow as shown in box 118.

This method can also include wherein the waste water drain 29 is connected to the primary drain system 34A by providing a generally L-shaped drain pipe 16A having a hollow upstanding portion with an open upper end 20A and a horizontal portion with an open inner end 27A with the upstanding horizontal portion being connected by an L-shaped portion. This method includes placing a horizontal flange 24A around the upper end 20A of the upstanding portion. The next step is providing external threads 28A on the outside surface of the upstanding portion; inserting the open inner end 22A of the horizontal portion downwardly through a drain opening 18A in a tub 20 which has a diameter greater than a diameter of the upstanding portion but less than a diameter of the flange so that the flange engages a portion of the bathtub around the drain opening. Then, the method includes inserting a threaded lock washer 30A with an internally threaded center bore over the inner end 22A of the horizontal portion wherein the center bore of the lock washer 30A has a diameter greater than an outside diameter of the horizontal portion, the L-shaped portion and the upstanding portion. Another step involves sliding the lock washer 30A over the L-shaped drain pipe 16A until it engages the external threads on the upstanding portion and tightening the lock washer 30A against a portion of the tub around and underneath the drain opening 18A in the tub to seal the flange 24A tightly against the tub around the drain opening 18A. Finally, the method is completed by connecting the open inner end 22A of the horizontal portion to the waste water drain pipe 16A.